GEORGE M. PULLMAN'S CITY.

NO POLICEMEN, NO SILDGENS, NO ALLDERMIES, NO DIESTS, NO MISSELY,

The Mesult of a Great Experiment Undertaken in the Belief that it Would Payas a Business Enterprise, to Give Workmen Pleasant Homes, with Menuiting
Surraundings—The Remarkable History
of the City of Pullman, Near Citized

OHICAGO, Dec. 5.—When in 1890 the rapidby extending business of the Pullman Palace
Car Company necessitated the crection of need to be decided was a stotal to least to be decided was a stotal election of the head long entertained. The first question to
be decided was a stotal election of the shops.
A great deal of land was required, and to se
cure the necessary space in any nertion of
Chicago would have called for the expenditure
of a very large sum of money. More than 3,000
workingmen were to be employed, and if the
shops were located in the city, these men, with
their families, would be compelled to live in
crowded and unheality temenats, in misse
albestreets, and they are their children would
be subject to all the compations and sares of
a great city. Looking at the matter from the
standpoint of the empitalist, and from that
it would be better for all concerned
if the now works could be established in the country. There was no town already
built which commended itself to him. In all
to which his attention was drawn there were
cheap and shabby houses, numerous saloons,
and associations not of the lest. To exhabit
the uncertainty the propose of the company, but we would not bused for the supplies
the more and physical well-being of the working
the more plantable to all the company between such as all there is of it.

The more plantable to all the company but the answer the purpose of the company, but the moral and physical well-being of the working ling to give up his theory, Mr. Puliman de-termined to build a town to order. There is a provision in the charter of the Pullman Palace Car Company which prevents that corporation from owning as much land as was required for Mr. Puliman's purpose. To obviate this difficulty the Pullman Land Company was organ-ized, Mr. George M. Pullman being the President and the owner of the majority of stock.

South of Chicago for many miles, the country is very undesirable. Near the lake it resembles the pine barrens of the sea shore. Further inland it is marshy and low. The double tracks of the Eastern trunk lines form ridges through it, and between them the surface water accumulates, or trickles away to Lake Calumet. This is a small body of water which empties into Lake Michigan at South Chicago, and the shores of which are soft and swampy. The object of Mr. Puliman being to find chea; land, he was easily satisfied with that offered to him in this locality. Three thousand acres were purchased, at a merely nominal price. The tract is situated along and near Lake Calumest, and lies on both sides of the Illinois Central Railway, about fourteen miles from this city. To build a city in such a place looked like a great unlettaking. But it was exactly what Mr. Puliman desired. He wanted everything to be new and of the best quality. The soverage problem was the first to be solved. The land was, as has been said, low and lovel. No natural outlets could be contrived. A great well was therefore dug, and all the sewers of the town, which were quickly built in the most substantial manner in all the streets, were made to centre in this easpool. Simultaneously with the sewers water and gas pipes were baid. The streets, which are broad and straight, were then laid out and macadamized.

LAYING OUT A CITY. double tracks of the Eastern trunk lines form

LAYING OUT A CITY.

Straight, were then laid out and macadamized.

LAYING OUT A CITY.

While this work was in progress under the superintendence of the sanitary engineer employed for the purpose by Mr. Puliman the architect. Mr. Beaman of New York, was busy with his plans. It is not often that an architect has an outportunity to draw plans for an entire city at once. Mr. Beaman, however, undertook the work with semething of the enthusiasm of Mr. Pullman, and catching the latter's ideas was able to transfer them to paper and take the first steps toward their excention. When the material was at hand special trains with hundreds of workingmen were run from Chicago in the morning, returning with them at night; and in a few months the coming city began to assume shape.

The great shops of the company were erected near the fillinois Central Italiroad tracks. These buildings are very substantial, and in some sense ornamental. They are of pressed brick and stone, with roofs of slate, cover fitteen acres, and accommodate more than 2,000 workingmen. South of the works and separated from them by a wide boulevard, along which stand the hardsomest houses in the town, lies the city. It is regularly laid out, with wide streets, and compact and solidly built houses, all of brick and stone, with handsome lawns, shade trees, and flower bods. These houses are 1.426 in number, and vary in rent according to their size, location, and conveniences. In front of the main building of the company's works, and in plain view from the Hilinois Central Railroad, is a beautiful park with a miniature lake, many handsome flower bods, rockories, solid stone copings, shrubbery, and fountains. South of the depot, ture lake, many handsome flower bods, rockeries, solid stone copings, shrubbery, and fountains. South of the depot, which is a fine Gothic structure, is the Arcade, and just east is the hotel. The Arcade is a spacious and clegant building which contains all the stores of the The Arcade, and just east is the hotel. The Arcade is a spacious and elegant building which contains all the stores of the city, and the Post Office, library, theatre, bank, and cafe. All the stores and offices face a wide the ladic interior court, with galleries on the second floor reached by ensystairs. This building cost \$300,000, and at night its interior resembles nothing so much as a bazar or fair. The hotel is a massive building, elegantly furnished and well kept. The market house arranged something after the style of the Arcade, affords ample facilities for the butchers of the town. The church is a beautiful Gothic structure of stone, with green stone trimmings and a lofty spire. The school house is commodients and sunny. The livery stable has accommodients for secres of horses, and is, besides, the headquarters of the Fire Department. Near the centre of the company's works is the hugo water tower. Under this is the sewerage casepool, and in the ton is a tank supplied by contract with Lake Michigan water from the liyde lark water works. From this tank water is distributed throughout the town. The sewage which accumulates in this pit at the bottom is forced by means of pumps through pipes to the farm woned by the company, nore than three miles away, where it is used for purposes of fertilization, Many misgivings were expressed at first concerning the waslom of this seneme of sanitation, but its success has been demonstrated; engineers from all parts of the world have investigated it carefully, and have invariably expressed themselves as satisfied of its efficacy. The gas works are situated on the shere of Lake Calamet, just east of the main buildings of the company.

Calumet, just east of the main buildings of the company. On the 2d of April, 1881, the Pullman shops were started, the great Corliss engine which figured so conspictiously at the Centennial Exposition furnishing the motive power. With the shops in one-ration turning out scores of railroad cars of every description daily, the theory of Mr. Pullman was to be put to the test. His theory needs to be understood before his town can be comprehended. The Sun's correspondent visited him at his Chicago office yesterday and made a few inquiries. Mr. Pullman is calm digrated, and courteous a little post middle life, but just in the prima of a wonderfully successful business career.

Mr. PULIMAN'S OWN ACCOUNT OF THE ENTER-

orbibly specessful basiness cared.

Mit Pullsan's own accourt of the Entrangement of the State o

consist, It is simplicity itself. We are landlords and employers. That is all there is of it."

A CHURCH OFFERED FOR RENT.

It may well be asked if Mr. Pullman is not too modest, or if he does not do himself an injustice when he asserts that sentiment has had nothing to do with his great work. The city of Fullman, as it stands, represents an outlay of about \$5,000,000. All the buildings in the piace are owned by the company. Nobody else can obtain possession of them for the reason that they are not for sale. They are rented to anybody of good charneter for sums calculated to return six per cent, on the investment. So many houses were built at one time they were, of course, put up much cheaper than they could have been constructed one by one. The rents are therefore, much less than those asked for heases equally good in the city, or even in neighboring towns. To supply so large a population with religious and educational facilities became the duty of the founder of the town, as well as to provide for stores and markets. A fine school house was built, and teachers were employed. A costly church was erseted. The Arcade and market place were built, and the church and stores offered for rent. Mr. Pullman knew that the church was a better one than any new society could afford to occupy. He built it expensively, however, for he believed that a congregation would be found able to pay for it. The rent is \$50 per month. It has not been taken yet, but there are several church organizations, and there is considerable rivalry among them as to which will obtain the prize. It other churches are needed they will be built by the company.

Feeling that the town would attract a good many visitors, Mr. Pullman built the hotel. It is owned and managed by the company; it handlerd so called being merely an employee, the theatre, the public library and every fixture of the town. A stranger arriving at Pullman's employees visits a theatre where all the attendants are in Mr. Pullman's envice. The Fire Department is owned and operated in A CHURCH OFFERED FOR RENT.

A CITY WITH NO CORPORATE GOVERNMENT.

Although the city has a population of 7,000, it has no government save that which is exercised in common over the entire township, county, and Siate. In other words, there is no corporate government. No arrest has over been made within the Pullman tract. There are no policemen or constables; no Justice's court, no Aldermen, no public functionaries of any description.

How in the world do you govern these people?' is a question often asked of Mr. Pullman.

We govern them," he says, in the same way a man governs his house, his store, or his workshop. It is all simple enough, when you come to look at it."

So it seems. A man going there to live applies for a house to the Superintendent, who draws up a lease which may be cancelled by either party on ten days' notice. The company will not disturb him if he is a good citizen, and he may keep his house as long as he pleases, providing he does not sell liquor. On the other A CITY WITH NO COMPORATE GOVERNMENT.

either party on ten days' notice. The commany will not disturb him if he is a good citizen, and he may keep his house as long as he pleases, providing he does not sell liquor. On the other hand, if he is dissatisfied and wishes to leave he can do no at any time, and is not encumber-ed with a lease running a year or more. No liquor is sold in the town. The only law against it, however, is an unwritten one whereof Mr. Pullman is the author. To provide healthful amusement and recreation for the neopie, Mr. Pullman has litted up handsome beat houses on Lake Calamat, and this beautiful body of water is nightly covered with bent loads of pleasure seekers. There are many organizations among the workingmen, including a debating society, a literary association, a brass band, a base hall club, and others. It is the desire of Mr. Pullman to encourage all these as much as possible. He feels the need of a newspaper in the town, and intends soon to establish one. It will be edited and managed by his employees. He has no sellish purpose in establishing this journal, his sole motive being to give the people the news at little expense, and afford them certain anuscement. He thinks also, since they have organized so many societies, that it will be very entertaining and instructive to them to have their proceedings reported.

Any mere sketch of this town must be imperfect. There are so many things to write about that it is impossible to cover them all. The idea uppermost mone's mind after seeing and understanding the place, is, perhans, that the humblest citizen there is in the enjoyment of many advantages which only wealth can supply, and that, although far from a capitalist himself, he suffers few of the inconveniences of peverty. There is no extartion anywhere, and the fullest freedom consistent with good morals is granted.

Other parts of the full and the fullest freedom consistent with good morals is granted.

OTHER PROJECTS OF MR. PULLMAN.

other projects of Mr. Pullman.

Mr. Paliman has many projects for the future. He is now thinking of establishing in the town new works which will give employment to women and girls. Just what these will be he is not prepared as yet to make public. He believes, however, that the piace will afford an excellent home for women who are dependent upon their own labor for a livelihood, and that, with some sort of a manufacturing establishment in which they can be producted by the sound of their own labor for a livelihood, and that, with some sort of a manufacturing establishment in which they can be produced by the manufacturing establishment in which they can be made to see that it is to their advantage to settle there. The Pullman's Land Association has purchased large tracts of land adjoining the site of the town, and it is the intention of Mr. Pullman to lay out streets and alleys, and give Industrious workingmen an opportunity to purchase lots on which to creet homes for themselves. Certain restrictions will be placed on men contemplating improvements of this kind, but they will not be such as to impair the value of the property to the owner. Mr. Pullman informed Tills Su's correspondent that these lots would be sold to workingmen this year for \$300. When paid for the company would put up a house and self it to the employee at actual cost on case monthly payments, amounting to very little more than the ordinary reat. It is expected that many outsiders will take advantage of this offer, and that the number of houses built under such conditions will be supplied with all the conveniences to be found in the parent town, and will be connected with Chicago by means of a railroad to be owned and operated by the company, Several large manufacturing plants have been established near Pullman, and others are contemplated. The Allen Paper Car Wheel Company has extensive works in Pullman itself, and its buildings form no insignificant part of the large edifices there to be seen.

Neght sexess in Reliman itself, and its buildi

make their appearance on the streets. They are presentable almost without exception, and most of their are surprisingly neat in their most of their are surprisingly neat in their most of their are surprisingly neat in their most of their present such a striking contrast to the people of their class in the noisy and dirty city that having seen the two moles of fife, an observed might be pardoned for doubting that l'allimat is made up almost exclusively of mechanics and laborers and their families. In gay group they assemble on the streets, or promended visiting the Areade, the library, the Post Office and the stores. In summer there are beating lawn tennis, base ball, cricket, bicycling, and dozen other diversions for the men and boys in which the women also take an interest.

A TALK WITH ONE OF THE INHABITANTS.

Standing in front of the hotel the other even.

lawn tennis, base ball, cricket, bicycling, and a dozen other diversions for the men and boys, in which the women also take an interest.

A TALK WITH ONE OF THE INIABITANTS.

Standing in front of the botel the other evening, watching the merry throng go by I ledi in with a sturdy young fellow who looked as if he had seen semething of life, and I asked him how he liked it in Pullman.

Tike it, he said promptly, better than I can very well tell.

"Are you married?" I asked.

"Yes, and that's one rosson why I like it. I am married and have two little children. I was brought up on a farm in York State, and, though my parents were not rich, we had things decent and comfortable. There was always a plenty of good, wholesome food, pure water, clean clothes, and fresh air where I was born and raised, and I got used to those things. Well, when I first worked in a shop in a big city I was sinche, and as I carned good wages, I got along protty well, but when I married I found that we could not board, and when it came to keeping house in Chicago on my wages the style we had to put up with did not suit either of us at all. We had a little collage on the west side, but there was mud on all sides of us, two beer anloons within a block, clouds of soft coals moke, poor sewerage, villainous water, and everything else that was bad and disagresable. After our little girls were born I began to feel uncomfortable, and my wife worried about them. There were many deaths daily in our section of the city from diphtheria and scarlet fever, and we found it next to impossible to keep mything clean. I had about made up my mind to take what little money I had and go West and locate on some Government land, when I chanced to read in a paper something about Pullman. I lost no time in investigating the town. I found I could get work here at wages fully equal to those paid in the city, and that I could rent a whole brick house with good water and drainage and plensant surroundings fer sits a month, the same money I had paid in the city and the fi

see. I like the town. I shall stay here and so will my family."

WHY THE PEOPLE ARE CONTENTED.

I asked him if there were any offensive restrictions in force, and he answered: "Why, bless you, no. It is just like living in any other town, only you won't find anywhere else on this earth another place where all the advantages of a large city are combined with those of a tural village. There are no rules and regulations which worry a decent and honorable man. The company owns overything here, of course, but in every branch of the business it is represented by an employee, and we get to feeling after a while that the man who runs the hotel is the actual proprietor, and that the man to whom we say our gas bills is the real owner of the gas works. The commany takes no advantage of the men. If it did, of course they would not stay here. This whole scheme is a business venture on the part of the Poliman Company, and it pays them. The men stay here because it pays them to, and yet the most of us do not lose sight of the fact that the originator of the scheme, George M. Pullman, was governed by philanthropic as well as interested motives."

I said to him, "Of course out of all the men employed here there must be some who drink. Where do they get their liquor?"

Oh, you can see them any evening cutting of across the graffic to the neighboring suburbs of Chicago. There are not a great many of them, but there are a few who slways slip away, though you can bet their families had rather they would stay here. There is nothing to prevent the whole town going over to Englewood, or to the city for that matter, and getting drink, but you see we do not care to do it."

Everything about the place and its people indicates comfort. The women and children with whom I conversed expressed themselves without exception as delighted with the town. I heard of a few instances where women fond of city life and attached to friends who lived in Chicago complained of the dullness of the town, but the probability is that their dissatisfaction will

Several men whom I asked for opinions con-cerning the Puliman experiment replied in monosyllables but in the tone of none could I detect an inclination to find fault with the town or the theory on which it was founded. detect an inclination to find fault with the town or the theory on which it was founded. Even the men who roamed off across the prairie in search of liquor, on returing with heavy set late at night had no word of complaint to offer except one, and that was that it was apt to be a very long time between drinks when a man had to walk three miles for them.

The town is the pride of Mr. Pullman, and he continues to give much of his time and thought to it. When it was first opened he sent his butler to take charge of the hotel, and his governess to toach the school. So in other departments of the work he trusted the initiation of the enterprise to faithful servants long in his employ, who knew and fully understood his views and wishes. Thus every part of the vast machine was put in running order under his own eye, and, to some extent, has so continued. Does it pay?" the correspondent asked of Mr. Pullman at the close of the interview previously mentioned. The reply, while not as explicit as might have been wished was, nevertheless, satisfactory. The aim was," he said. To realize six per cent, on the investment. We have done that and are satisfied."

A LOAN COLLECTION OF DOLLS.

The Novel Exhibition Members of a Sanday-School Infant Class Have Gotten Up. A loan collection of dolls is the peculiar feature of the fair now being held by the ladies of the Park Avenue Methodist Church. This Church has a handsome edifice of rough brown stone, with the only spire of terra cotta tiling in town. It is on the southeast corner of Eighty-sixth street and Park avenue, and its organization is that of the old Eighty-sixth Street Church. It is not yet completed, but the chapel is already in use for the Sunday services

organization is that of the old Eighty-sixth Street Church. It is not yet completed, but the chapel is already in use for the Sunday services and for the fair. There are nearly one hundred doils in the loan collection, which demonstrates not only how attractive and elegant are the greatures that compose the wealthy circles of doildom, but to what an extent it is now possible to supply them with surroundings appropriate to their size. The loan collection is exhibited upon raised platforms around three sides of a big church parlor. On these stages the little efficies are to be seen nursing their sick, dining, holding a reception, playing crequet and lawn tennis, sailing a yeart, blacking a slove, keeping house, playing the piano, dandling babies-in-arms, rocking other infants to sleep, walking, sitting, and posing in a score of attitudes.

Whatever they use is designed expressly for dolls: the ministure house, the little stove, the dinner service, down even to nankins and table cloth, the bureau, sideboard, tollet stand, piano, chairs, baby high chairs, cradles, beat, eroquet and tennis sets bousquets, trunks, heds, and all the rest. Lattle Doctor Jim, for instance, has a beaver hat, a pocketful of classes, a sik handkerchief, and a cony of a newspaper, all made expressly for a doll gentleman. He sits in his overceat and hat, with his legs crossed, reading as if his life depended upon it.

Doctor Jim is a member of little Miss Beatrice Rutter's doll family. This young lady has sixty-three dolls, all of them imported. She has loaned a sufficient number to make up a doll's reception, the principal feature of the loan collection. They represent a number of habies mainly in full street attire meeting in a parlor. One wears a gorgoous dress of amisoned velvet and plush. She is so large that their they triumed hat was found to exactly fit a child three years old who happened to be in the event of the loan collection, they principal feature of the loan collection, they find the second and competely furnished dol's house

Rittle asleep or lying on her back like other cat animals. This circumstance is regarded as somewhat remarkable by persons learned in the ways of beasts. She is gentle with all the keepers, though liyan says it is necessary always to keep an eye on her.

Superintendent Conkin says that perhaps the jaguar, in the eage pext to the leopard, is the most ferocious and dangerous creature in the menageric. Keeper liyan thinks it is a close rub between the jaguar and the hyenas. The jaguar is a male animal. He was bought from Cooper & Bailey's show after he had been exhibited in nimest every part of the world. About half of one of his fore feet is gone. A floa bit it off in a fight while he was with the circus. The three hyenas have been in the menageric since they were bought for the Park in 1871. They are forecious toward strangers, and are so treacherous that when Ilyan pats them on the head he keeps a sharp eye on them.

The name of the handsome panther on the west stile of the lion house is Bussey. Her mats Joe died last October of rheumatism. Joe was captured in South America when a zub, and was presented to Gen. Playeiney, a United States consular officer there. The cub was mail, and Gen. Figyeinesy had him suckled by a negre woman till he outgrew that way of taking nutriment. After Joe got so large that he became troublesome he was presented to the Park. Betsey was given to the Park in 1808 by Gen. N. B. McLaughlin, who got her in Texas when she was a cub some filteen or sixteen years and, and they was given to the Park in 1808 by Gen. N. B. McLaughlin, who got her in Texas when she was a cub some filteen or sixteen years and a new young two-year-sid formal parts. She has borne cubs several times, and is a sgentle as a kitten with the keepers. There is also a fine young two-year-sid formale parts and the care next to the sloth bear. It is owned by the artist Beard, who kept it in his studio till it developed a fondness for nibbling at the toes of his guests. It is growing fast.

Some six or seven years ago a ma SUNDAY WITH THE ANIMALS.

THINGS THAT INTEREST VISITORS AT THE PARK MENAGERIE.

ghis and Sounds that Draw the Crawds— The Mankey House—A Lion's Littes and Distinct—Misplaced Pity for the Son Henr.

It was rainy in Central Park, and the keepers at the mensgerie were at their leisure. The iion house, the barn, and the monkey house were thronged with visitors, but not packed the way they would have been had the day been bright. Sunday is a great day for visitors at the menageric, especially in the fail, when there are many persons in the city from the country, and when it is expected that the usual winter additions to the show of animals may be found there. The effect of the rainy weather was noticeable outside of the enclosed bouses, where on pleasant Sundays deep lines of visitors have remained around the several objects of interest.

The walking matches of the two estriches have been interesting large crowds of visitors. The yard enclosing the estriches' house is nearly circular, and by walking close to the fence the birds got a track of about sixteen laps to the mile. The build of the estrich is rather favorable to pedestrianism. He does not interfere. He can look over his shoulder without losing headway. He can adopt many different gaits. It has been nip and tuck in all the con-tests, with the advantage slightly on the side of the bird that has a white tuft of tail feathers. The crowds that have stood for hours watching the creatures make their rounds have found amusement in noting the likeness of their diftrians. The reckless shuffle of Napoleon Campana, the mechanical slide of O'Leary, the business-like gait of Alderman Fitzgerald, the prauce of the Lepper, and the crazy carerings of Weston have been imitated by the birds in their changes from one style of progression to another. Nobody connected with the me-

another. Nobody connected with the megoric could conjecture what make the contemporary contents of them was sent to the city of Moxico a few days ago, to be put in a rubble graden there, and the touts himself with sitting down, and, by, a motion of the hock, describing a figure a with why he does this also remains a secret.

When the sendous bark thoy make a nosion of the content why he does this also remains a secret.

When the sendous bark thoy make a nosion in the crow. It always attracts a crowd. Then the bark in a mind side a start and a content in the content of the property of the content of ment the past year?

"Not much blame is attached to Superintendent Stranahan, but both men are tolerably unanimous in their complaints about certain matters. There is a great amount of water used from the canal by mills and manufactories that ought not to be used. There is also a system of blackmail at the locks. It started in voluntary gifts by boatmen to lock tenders, in return for special tavors. Now the lockmen go on the boats and help themselves to baskets of coat, boards from lumber cargoes, pigs of iron, and grain. Cohoes is a place particularly obnoxious, and it is charged that men who were discharged there for cause were again reinstated. These matters have been shown upduring the season at one time and another in local papers. Beaimen signed protests and were afterward tricked into signing endorsements of the management, so they say."

Charles H. Gige & Co. are principally interested in local or way traffic along the canal, semiling freight to villages along the line as far west as flochester. Mr. Gage thought it possible that the railroads would eventually drive all the way traffic from the canal. With the West Shore and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western competting with the Central for Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester freight there was little left for the water route. The largest shippers now patronize the railroads because of the special yearly rates they receive.

Mr. A. B. Rice, a boat owner, who was present, thought that the competition between the tailways might tend to improve the way business. When the Central had no opposition it forced large shippers to make yearly contracts by raising its winter rates to a prohibitory figure where a shipper used the canal during the summer. Now that the shipper has a choice of railway routes he will be free to go to the canal in summer.

A noticeable feature of the canal business of this season has been the "double-headar"

summer. Now that the shipper has a choice of railway routes he will be free to go to the canal in summer.

A noticeable feature of the canal business of this season has been the "double-header" system of towing boats. This is a modification of the coal-chunker" system on the Delaware and Baritan Canal, where each boat consists of two separate barges united together while towing, but separated for convenience when required in unloading. On the Eric Canal two common boats were lashed together, end to end, and were towed in that way. It required seven hands to handle the double header, where five are required to handle a single boat. Six horses or mules, three in a Trick" were required to tow the double header, instead of four on a single boat. The system has been found to be very economical, because they can make as many trips in a season. The owners of heats who run single protest against the double-header system, because it usually takes longer to run the double header 'flrough the lock than it does to put two single boats through. The insurance companies also demand higher rates than on single beats.

A steamboat and her barge costs about \$10,000 to build. Two first-class horse boats cost about \$8,000. In speaking of this a boatman said:

"If I had money, I would build a steamboat and two barges for it to push arranging the lashings between the forward and the rear boat and the middle one se that they could be eased up in going around curves. It will come to that yet."

Precious stones representing over \$350,000 Precious stones representing over \$350,000 sparkle in a spare of three by four feet in the window of Howard & to. at the southwest corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty minth street. Half a dozen watchmen and detectives watch them continually. At night the lewish diaze out in the light of three powerful reflections. Crowds surround the window until 10% F. M. when the reflectors are darkened. The most stractive-article on exhibition is a diamond necklase valued at \$50,000. Another necklase, made up of diamonds and suppliers, is worth \$17,000. An unset diamond weighbing B karats worth \$17,000. An unset diamond weighbing B karats of which is an large as the Bikarat diamond are valued at \$55,000. They look like schildlating drops of blood. Their saggregate weight is 15 karats and a few thirty seconds. A pearl necklase worth \$12,000 surrounds as \$2,000 diamond crossos.

Lake Ronkonkoma, on Long Island, was vis-Lake Ronkonkoma on Long Island, was viaited yesterday by the gentlemen who compose the
naviy organized Brookiya and Long Island Ice
Company, which has secured a fifty years' lease
of the lake. The lake, which is near the Long
Island Hailmond. Is I works form and one min
to the area is a min form and one min
to the area is a min form and one min
to the circumstance of the form of the extention of
the water is perfectly pure, and of fifteen feet. The
water is perfectly pure, and in terminal exceptions of
the water increase they for the later we wanter in a tice twelve increase they for the later we wanter in
the freezes from one to Vi feet involves we will
establish a capacity of 40,000 long, with the rescheded at the
establishment of the lake. The new companies cathing they
the control of the lake. The new companies cathing they
to on the Hadson, because if can transport the nee from
its lake and the way to parket by rail. Without it. AGAIN THE BULL FIGHT.

This One Took Place Near Havana and was Interesting.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer All the world, the sporting world, of Havana have been on the tiptoe of eager expectacandrilla (quartet) of fighters come over expressly from Spain to show the Habaneros how to fight the bulls? The fight was to take place at \$ in the afternoon in the Plaza de los Toros at Regia, a small village to which you are ferried over from Havana in a boat resembling a baby New York ferryboat. The boat was

his horns in pain and anger, and rushed madly at anything or anybody. Again and again wore a horse and rider overturined. Sometimes and rider overturined. Sometimes and the control of th

The wind blow fresh across the big bridge The wind blow fresh across the hig bridge had night sik hats were blown from the heads of two pedestrians as they rounded the Brooklyn pier. They continued their journey with handkerchiefs tied under their chins. "Hats are not blown off as often now as during the summer," and a bridge policeman. "Pades trians are learning by experience to hold on to them. The late cool weather has reduced frails on the footway, but the receipts are more than made up on the car. There are no mosquitoes roosting on the bridge this weather.

ATTACKED BY AN OCTOPUS.

A DIVER'S STRUGGLE IN THE HOLD OF A SUNKEN TESSEL.

One of the Monster's Saw-Edged Suckers now

Worn as a Watch Charm by the Victor in the Fight.-The Strength of Octobl. "That's an odd charm," said a Sun report-

er to a travelling companion on the New York Central Indirond.
"So it is." was the reply, "and it has a story," holding up a curious oval object in which was set a compass. It formed a bowl about two inches in diameter, and was of a

eth control of the company of the control of the co

with teeth for the grinding up of prey.

"You may be surprised to learn that in San Francisco the Italians and Chinese eat octopt, and the octopi fisheries are quite important. In all the fish markets they may be found hanging up. They attain a length of tourteen feet."

Is yours an isolated case?" we asked.

"By no means." was the reply. "Some years ago a Flathead Indian woman was bathing with a party of companions, who finally left her in the water alone. All at once she disappeared. A bont was sent out and search made, and after a long time one of the men saw the body at the bottom lying on some rocks. A man dived down, but came up, saving that an octopus had the woman, and so it proved. The monster had seized and pulled her down before she could utter a cry. A long spear being secured, both the animal and its prey were brought to the surface together. The creature was almost as large as the one that attacked me. The largest authentic specimen from Alaska was seen by Mr. Dall of the Smithsonian, it had a length of sixteen feet, and a radial spread of twenty-eight feet. The body was extremely small, however, in proportion, I helieve they attain nearly the same size in the Mediterranean Sea."

MARY'S DEGENERATED PET.

A Lamb that Brinks Beer, Chews Tobacco. and is Thoroughly Demoralized. " Most old Eighth warders will remember Congrove's goat, which was probably the most dissipated goat alive in its day. In its owner's barroom stood a row of whiskey barrels with spigots in them, and bowls set to catch the drippings therefrom. The goat would turn on a spigot, let enough whiskey run into the bowl for a big drink, and carefully turn off the flow of the liquor. Then it would complacently drink the whiskey and stroll out as ready for a frolic or a fight as any other of the tough citizens who then gathered in the neighborhood of Grand and Lawrence streets. But a dissipated lamb is a shocking surprise. So, when a SUN reporter heard of Cogan's lamb Nelly, the she chewed tobanece and drank beer until drunk, he went to see the demoralized brute. Nolly's home is in a "juleery" at Fifty-sixth street and Eighth avenue but her baledinacomplishments have made her so famous that she enjoys the freedom of the ward. She was half a block away at the time of the reporter's early morning earl, but came galloring hopefully to the barkeeper when he shouted her name. A handsomer young sheep could not be desired to figure in a Christians tableau. She has slender, nimble legs, a magnificent fleece, and a funny, twinkling little tail that she wagged with vigorous camestness while she watched the barkeeper tapping a fresh keg of beer. He filled a schooner of beer for her, and she drank it with an eagerpiess that suggested the possibility of her being a little "rocky" from the previous night's dissipation. "Yes," the barkseper said, "she was preily full last night, but not so much as a few nights ago when we had a rafile hers. Then she should up to the bar and took her beer with the legs every time until she had got eight schooners down her neck. By that time she was loaded clean to the guards and went quietly behind the slove to sleep. She is pincky, but don't look for fights, even when she is clrunk. When she begins to find the walking bad she knows she has had enough, and just less down to sleop off her booze.

The reporter offered a rackage of strong chewing tobacco to Nelly. At sight of it she became so eager to get it that with difficulty could she be restrained from jumping up and trying to take it by force. Mouthful after mouthful of it she not only chewed but swallowed with every demonstration of pleasure that could be expected of a sheep. When it was all gone she lieked up a handful of granulated smoking tobacco and then stood as it berging for more.

They say she smokes," resumed the barkeeper, but it isn't strictly true, though it looks that way. If the stub of a lighted cigar is thrown down, she will plok it up and eat all because for mor dinke-just took to the inbits antur she chewed tobaseco and drank beer until drunk, he went to see the demoralized brute.